

# The Oregonian.

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**YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.**—Maximum temperature, 47; minimum temperature, 35; precipitation, 0.

**TODAY'S WEATHER.**—Partly cloudy; winds mostly brisk, easterly.

## PORTLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1903

### LOSING CONTROL OF WHEAT MARKET.

The United States is a great country and its glory is claimed for it that way of doing all other nations on earth to pay tribute to us. We grow more wheat than is produced by any two other countries on the globe, and in the past have been in a position to dominate to a large extent the prices for wheat in the Liverpool market. This past prestige, however, is somewhat diminished this season, a fact that is overlooked by buyers and sellers alike in this country. Our exports of wheat for the first ten months of the calendar year have declined over 50,000,000 bushels as compared with those for the same period in the preceding year, and the percentage of decrease for the past four months has been heavier than in any of the previous months of the year.

This does not mean that we have not produced a sufficient amount of wheat to enable us to make as good a showing in exports as we made a year ago, or that the foreigners have cut down their consumption of wheat to the extent indicated by the figures. What it does mean is that the foreign buyers have secured the additional 50,000,000 bushels from some other country. In an argument against tariff reform, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, recently ridiculed the idea of retaining Great Britain, which he stated "could not live ninety days without purchasing food supplies from the outside. Considering the natural inference which the Ohio man sought to convey was that Great Britain could not live 90 days without food supplies from this country. This construction of his remark is the only one that would give it meaning on the case in point, and the fallacy of such a statement of inference is shown by the action of the Liverpool and American markets for the past ninety days, a period mentioned by Mr. Grosvenor in his speech.

Ninety days ago, Walla Walla cargoes were selling in Liverpool market at 32s 6d per quarter. Wheat was selling at 80 cents in Chicago, and a few days later dropped to 77 cents per bushel. Yesterday the Liverpool quotation on Walla Walla cargoes were 30s 14d per quarter, while the Chicago market was firm at 82 cents per bushel. Within that ninety days the wheat shipments from the United States have fallen off over 5,000,000 bushels as compared with those of the preceding season for the same period. This shows quite plainly that Great Britain is not only securing plenty of wheat from other countries, but within a period of ninety days, while the Americans advanced prices from 2 to 5 cents per bushel, the Liverpool market actually declined 6 cents per bushel. This condition of affairs could not exist if Great Britain were dependent on this country for wheat to the extent intimated by Mr. Grosvenor. The total weight of the world last year was 2,850,000,000 bushels, and the decrease in shipments from the United States since January 1 was more than made up by increased shipments from India, Argentina and Russia alone.

American wheat has a good reputation in the foreign markets, but this reputation will not induce the foreigners to pay a premium over the prices at which they can secure supplies elsewhere. If the American farmers continue to hold their wheat, high prices may follow in this country, but the prices abroad will not advance until there is a cessation of the present free selling movement by every other country except the United States. Under these conditions Great Britain can go ahead with her retaliatory embargo if she has one in view without feeling any alarm over having her food supplies cut short. If wheat prices are high in this country, we shall lose our reputation as the granary of the world, for wheat is grown only to be sold or consumed.

### KNOWLEDGE OF LIVESTOCK.

No department of agricultural college work is of more importance than that in which students are taught to judge of the merits of individual animals, and the features of the study being emphasized in many of the Western colleges, and when the new agricultural building was erected at Corvallis two years ago a room was provided on the ground floor where livestock may be led in and the students given practical demonstrations in this kind of work. In the improvement of livestock breeding lies one of the most promising opportunities for the farmer, and an industry which brings to this country many millions of dollars every year in return for exports of stock and dairy products. When the range was free there was need enough for improvement in breeding, but now that settlement is driving the cattle and sheep from the plains, still greater advancement is necessary.

There are many men engaged in a moderate way in raising livestock, and the Department of the Interior is not nearly so strong as it was six months ago. By changing his methods and taking the people into his confidence, Secretary Hitchcock has removed the cause for a very large amount of severe criticism and some of the former opponents of his policy are now his supporters. There has been no change, so far as known, in either the general policy of the department or the views of the people of Oregon regarding its matters. There has been a very pronounced change in the Secretary's attitude relative to publicity and a corresponding change in the opinion of the people concerning Hitchcock and his purposes.

No one in Oregon was more vehement than Governor Chamberlain in denunciation of what he understood to be the department's forest-reserve policy. One large tract after another had been withdrawn from the entry with a view to the creation of forest reserves, and so far as the public was informed the reserves might be permanently created at any time under the same plan that has prevailed in the past. Governor Chamberlain could see in the formation of these reserves the creation of an immense acreage of "scrip" by means of which syndicates could secure large areas of valuable public land. Governor Chamberlain and a large number of citizens of Oregon raised their voices in protest, with the result that Secretary Hitchcock announced in the most positive terms that the reserves would not be permanently created until the lieu land laws had been amended or repealed, so that an unjust exchange system should be no longer continued. Governor Chamberlain expressed his entire satisfaction with this explanation, and the people of the state seem to have no further opposition to the forest-reserve policy.

A few months ago there was a general suspension of proceedings by which public lands are secured by individuals under the several land laws, and more stringent rules were adopted with a view to preventing the acquisition of title to public land by fraud. This also caused a protest. Some of the new rules seemed to be so stringent as to make it difficult for even the honest homeseeker to acquire public land. The department has since given assurance that the rights of the bona fide appli-

of good livestock. With this will come a demand for a larger number of superior animals. breeders will find more encouragement in more profitable sales and the character of livestock will be improved. By education the ideals of the breeder will be raised and greater will be the efforts to bring these ideals into realization. A reasonable sum of money would be well spent if it were offered by the State Board of Agriculture as a premium to the young man who should prove himself to be the best judge of livestock in a contest to be conducted at the annual State Fair. Such a premium has been offered for three successive years by the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, with the result that a very desirable and valuable interest has been aroused in this branch of agriculture.

This subject is of particular interest at this time, in view of the convention of the National Livestock Association which will be held in Portland January 12 to 15. At that convention many subjects of great importance will be discussed, most of them pertaining to thoroughly understood rule, it is very to commendable that the department should—how easily one falls into the very side of the illustrious author to be considered—that readers will peruse an article on "The Mission of Fishing and Fishermen" by Grover Cleveland in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Cleveland is a fisherman, and he is not an exception to the rule, for does he not, in discussing this very point, declare that the piscatorial brotherhood has adopted its unflinching requirement for honorable standing this regulation.

In essentials—truthfulness; in nonessentials—reciprocal latitude.

It is obvious to every one that this attempt on the part of Mr. Cleveland to present such a rule as the crystallization of floating sentiments and moral ideas is mere subterfuge, and one that will fall to blind even his warmest personal or political friends. "Reciprocal latitude," indeed, and in "nonessentials." If the trifling matters of fish, their size and their numbers, be non-essentials, then the fisherman is justified by this alleged regulation. But such things are the essentials, and they are far from the influence of the truth. The fisherman who stands by himself feels the inherent weakness of his position, for he goes on his way:

"If it is objected that there may be great difficulty and perplexity in determining what are essentials and what nonessentials under this contract, I remember that as human arrangement, especially those involving morals and ethics, can be made to fit all emergencies.

Our worthy ex-President is wasting many long words on the intellectual bolstering of an indefensible cause. Let him come forth and freely admit, in swathing polysyllables if he will, that the regulation as to "the degree and kind of truthfulness which an honorable standing in the fishing fraternity exacts" is rather "in essentials—latitude, in nonessentials—latitude again." Let him admit this, and we will agree with him that "one of the judgments in the conduct of a true fisherman is the lesson of patience—an admirable virtue—and we will furthermore agree that "in any event, great comfort is to be found in the absolute certainty that the law of truthfulness will be so administered by the brotherhood that no one will ever be permitted to suffer in mind, body, or estate by reason of fishermen's tales."

This may all be admitted, and it may even be conceded that if Mr. Cleveland has attained too much of his fishing friends he has succeeded in laying down a regulation that might be adopted by his political friends and enemies:

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### FLIES AND LIES.

To fish is to prevaricate. The rule is invariable. If Isaac Walton presents an apparent exception, it must be remembered that he was in reality but little of a fisherman, despite the clamor of the fraternity which would push him forward as its chief exemplar. Bearing in mind this well-established and thoroughly understood rule, it is very to commendable that the department should—how easily one falls into the very side of the illustrious author to be considered—that readers will peruse an article on "The Mission of Fishing and Fishermen" by Grover Cleveland in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Cleveland is a fisherman, and he is not an exception to the rule, for does he not, in discussing this very point, declare that the piscatorial brotherhood has adopted its unflinching requirement for honorable standing this regulation.

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### GETTING OUT OF ELDORADO.

In Australia, a new and rich country, with oceans as neighbors, and despite the influence of other nations, with a homogeneous population, without binding customs or constitution, a great field was offered for experiments in government. And there were not lacking politicians to make the experiments. Naturally it was in the direction of socialistic legislation that the new ventures tended, since that was the form of government of which the least was known. It is in this unexplored country that Eldorado always lies.

Unexampled efforts were made to benefit and incidentally to obtain the gratitude of the workman. Wage boards were established, compulsory arbitration adopted, government industries established, and the incidence of taxation arranged to benefit colonial industries. Manhood suffrage is the rule, and the payment of members has rendered it possible for the choice of the legislature to take his seat. Thus power is more and more thrown into the hands of the Socialist Labor party, which has practically eliminated the nonunion workman in New South Wales and in Victoria. The party recently sent a deputation to the government asking that wire netting might be included in the list of state industries, and it is in fact the docks needed by New Zealand, but we are short of the particulars. Exactly the same "coup" would be possible by American shipowners if they are ever permitted to loot the United States Treasury with a subsidy bill. This is the subsidy system in practice, not in theory.

The recollections of our childhood play us pranks in the matter of considering things "old." This term is significant in many things only within the period of our own experience. This is especially true of the music of the past, of tunes and hymns. If, in our childhood, we became familiar with a hymn; if from our cradles its words set to a certain tune have been familiar to our ears, we take it for granted that it is old, and the more impressive it is, the more aged we are apt to consider it. An observant man, speaking upon this subject, recalls how one of his earliest instructors used to criticize Carleton, whose "Farm Ballads" were so popular, for his reference to "old Ortonville." Another old new hymn, relatively speaking, is "Onward, Christian Soldier," the words of which were written in 1855 by Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould. The music which accompanies them was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan shortly after. 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